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IRRESISTIBLY. *adv.* [from *irresistible*.] In a manner not to be opposed.
 God irresistibly sways all manner of events on earth. *Dryden*.
 Fond of pleasing and endearing ourselves to those we esteem, we are irresistibly led into the same inclinations and aversions with them. *Rogers*.
IRRESISTLESS. *adj.* [A barbarous ungrammatical conjunction of two negatives.] Irresistible; resistless.
 Those radiant eyes, whose irresistless flame
 Strikes envy dumb, and keeps sedition tame,
 They can to gazing multitudes give law,
 Convert the factious, and the rebel awe. *Grantville*.
IRRESOLUBLE. *adj.* [in and *resolubilis*, Latin.] Not to be broken; not to be dissolved.
 In factitious fal armoniac the common and urinous salts are so well mingled, that both in the open fire and in subliming vessels they rise together as one salt, which seems in such vessels irresoluble by fire alone. *Boyle*.
IRRESOLUBLENESS. *n.f.* [from *irresoluble*.] Resistance to separation of the parts.
 Quercetanus has this confession of the irresolubleness of diamonds. *Boyle*.
IRRESOLVEDLY. *adv.* [in and *resolved*.] Without settled determination.
 Divers of my friends have thought it strange to hear me speak so irresolvedly concerning those things, which some take to be the elements, and others the principles of all mixed bodies. *Boyle*.
IRRESOLUTE. *adj.* [*irresolu*, Fr. in and *resolute*.] Not constant in purpose; not determined.
 Were he evil us'd, he would outgo
 His father, by as much as a performance
 Does an irresolute purpose. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*
 Him, after long debate, irresolute
 Of thoughts revolv'd, his final sentence chose
 Fit vessel, fittest imp of fraud, in whom
 To enter. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*
 To make reflections upon what is past, is the part of ingenious but irresolute men. *Temple*.
 So Myrrha's mind, impell'd on either side,
 Takes ev'ry bent, but cannot long abide;
 Irresolute on which she should rely,
 At last unfix'd in all, is only fix'd to die. *Dryden*.
IRRESOLUTELY. *adv.* [from *irresolute*.] Without firmness of mind; without determined purpose.
IRRESOLUTION. *n.f.* [*irresolution*, Fr. in and *resolution*.] Want of firmness of mind.
 It hath most force upon things that have the lightest motion, and therefore upon the spirits of men, and in them upon such affections as move lightest; as upon men in fear, or men in irresolution. *Bacon's Natural History*.
 Irresolution on the schemes of life, which offer themselves to our choice, and inconstancy in pursuing them, are the greatest causes of all our unhappiness. *Addison*.
IRRESPECTIVE. *adj.* [in and *respectiva*.] Having no regard to any circumstances.
 Thus did the Jew, by persuading himself of his particular irrelative election, think it safe to run into all foul sins. *Hammond on Fundamentals*.
 According to this doctrine, it must be resolved wholly into the absolute irrelative will of God. *Rogers's Sermons*.
IRRESPECTIVELY. *adv.* [from *irrelative*.] Without regard to circumstances.
 He is convinced, that all the promises belong to him absolutely and irrelative. *Hammond on Fundamentals*.
IRRETRIEVABLE. *adj.* [in and *retrieve*.] Not to be repaired; irrecoverable; irrepairable.
IRRETRIEVABLY. *adv.* [from *irretrievable*.] Irreparably; irrecoverably.
 It would not defray the charge of the extraction, and therefore must have been all irretrievably lost, and useless to mankind, was it not by this means collected. *Woodward*.
IRREVERENCE. *n.f.* [*irreverentia*, Lat. *irreverence*, Fr. in and *reverence*.]
 1. Want of reverence; want of veneration; want of respect.
 Having seen our scandalous irreverence towards God's worship in general, 'tis easy to make application to the several parts of it. *Decay of Piety*.
 They were a sort of attributes, with which it was a matter of religion to salute them on all occasions, and which it was an irreverence to omit. *Pope*.
 2. State of being disregarded.
 The concurrence of the house of peers in that fury, can be imputed to no one thing more than to the irreverence and scorn the judges were justly in, who had been always looked upon there as the oracles of the law. *Clarendon*.
IRREVERENT. *adj.* [*irreverent*, Fr. in and *reverent*.] Not paying due homage or reverence; not expressing or conceiving due veneration or respect.
 As our fear excludeth not that boldness which becometh saints, so, if our familiarity with God do not favour of tears,

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it draweth too near that irreverent confidence wherewith true humility can never stand.
 Knowledge men sought for, and covered it from the vulgar sort as jewels of ineffable price, fearing the irreverent construction of the ignorant and irreligious. *Raige*.
 Witness the irreverent son
 Of him who built the ark; who, for the shame
 Done to his father, heard his heavy curse,
 Swearing, and the irreverent using the name of God in common discourse, is another abuse of the tongue. *Milt. Par. Lost*.
 If an irreverent expression or thought too wanton are crept into my verses, through my inadvertency, let their authors be answerable for them. *Dryden*.
IRREVERENTLY. *adv.* [from *irreverent*.] Without due respect or veneration.
 'Tis but an ill essay of reverence and godly fear to use the gospel irreverently. *Government of the Tongue*.
IRREVERSIBLE. *adj.* [in and *reverse*.] Not to be recalled; not to be changed.
 The sins of his chamber and his closet shall be produced before men and angels, and an eternal irreversible sentence be pronounced. *Rogers's Sermons*.
IRREVERSIBLY. *adv.* [from *irreversible*.] Without change.
 The title of fundamentals, being ordinarily confined to the doctrines of faith, hath occasioned that great scandal in the church, at which so many myriads of foliadians have stumbled, and fallen irreversibly, by conceiving heaven a reward of true opinions. *Hammond on Fundamentals*.
IRREVOCABLE. *adj.* [*irrevocabilis*, Latin; *irrevocable*, French.] Not to be recalled; not to be brought back; not to be reversed.
 Give thy hand to Warwick,
 And, with thy hand, thy faith irrevocable,
 That only Warwick's daughter shall be thine. *Shakespeare*.
 Firm and irrevocable is my doom,
 Which I have past upon her. *Shakespeare, As you like it*.
 That which is past is gone and irrevocable, therefore they do but trifle that labour in past matters. *Bacon's Essays*.
 The second, both for piety renown'd,
 And puissant deeds, a promise shall receive
 Irrevocable, that his regal throne
 For ever shall endure. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.
 By her irrevocable fate,
 War shall the country waste and change the state. *Dryden*.
 The other victor flame a moment flood,
 Then fell, and lifeless left th'extinguish'd wood;
 For ever lost, th'irrevocable light
 Forsook the black'ning coals, and sunk to night. *Dryden*.
 Each sacred accent bears eternal weight,
 And each irrevocable word is fate. *Pope*.
IRREVOCABLY. *adv.* [from *irrevocable*.] Without recall.
 If air were kept out four or five minutes, the fire would be irrevocably extinguished. *Boyle*.
TO IRRIGATE. *v. a.* [*irrigo*, Latin.] To wet; to moisten; to water.
 The heart, which is one of the principal parts of the body, doth continually irrigate, nourish, keep hot, and supple all the members. *Ray on the Creation*.
 A bulky charger near their lips,
 With which, in often interrupted sleep,
 Their frying blood compels to irrigate
 Their dry furr'd tongues. *A. Phillips*.
IRRIGATION. *n.f.* [from *irrigate*.] The act of watering or moistening.
 Help of ground is by watering and irrigation. *Bacon*.
IRRIGUOUS. *adj.* [from *irrigate*.]
 1. Watery; watered.
 The flow'ry lap
 Of some irriguous valley spreads her store. *Milton*.
 2. Dewy; moist. *Phillips* seems to have mistaken the Latin phrase *irriguus sepe*.
 Rash Elpenor
 Dry'd an immeasurable bowl, and thought
 To exhale his surfeit by irriguous sleep.
 Imprudent! him death's iron sleep oppress. *Phillips*.
IRRISION. *n.f.* [*irrisio*, Lat. *irrisio*, French.] The act of laughing at another.
 This person, by his indifferet and unnatural irrisio, and exposing of his father, incurs his indignation and curse. *Woodward's Natural History*.
TO IRRITATE. *v. a.* [*irrito*, Latin; *irriter*, French.]
 1. To provoke; to tease; to exasperate.
 The earl, speaking to the freeholders in imperious language, did not irritate the people. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
 His power at court could not qualify him to go through with that difficult reformation, whilst he had a superior in the church, who, having the reins in his hand, could slacken them according to his own humour and indiscretion, and was thought to be the more remiss to irritate his choleric disposition. *Clarendon*.
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2. To fret; to put into motion or disorder by any irregular or unaccustomed contact; to stimulate; to vellitate.
 Cold maketh the spirits vigorous, and irritateth them. *Bacon*.
 3. To heighten; to agitate; to enforce.
 Air, if very cold, irritateth the flame, and maketh it burn more fiercely, as fire scorseth in frosty weather. *Bacon*.
 When they are collected, the heat becometh more violent and irritates, and thereby expelleth sweat. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
 Rous'd
 By dash of clouds, or irritating war
 Of fighting winds, while all is calm below,
 They furious spring. *Thomson's Summer*.
IRRITATION. *n.f.* [*irritatio*, Latin; *irritation*, French; from *irritare*.]
 1. Provocation; exasperation.
 2. Stimulation; vellitation.
 Violent affections and irritations of the nerves, in any part of the body, is caused by something acrimonious. *Arbutnot*.
IRRUPTION. *n.f.* [*irruption*, Fr. *irruption*, Latin.]
 1. The act of any thing forcing an entrance.
 I refrain, too suddenly,
 To utter what will come at last too soon;
 Left evil tidings, with too rude irruption,
 Hitting thy aged ear, should pierce too deep. *Milton*.
 There are frequent inundations made in maritime countries by the irruption of the sea. *Burnet*.
 A full and sudden irruption of thick melancholick blood into the heart puts a stop to its pulsation. *Hartog*.
 2. Inroad; burst of invaders into any place.
 Notwithstanding the irruptions of the barbarous nations, one can scarce imagine how so plentiful a soil should become so miserably unpeopled. *Addison on Italy*.
 3. [Sax. *ir*, Saxon. See *To Be*.]
 1. The third person singular of *to be*: I am, thou art, he is.
 He that is of God, heareth God's words. *Jo. viii. 47.*
 Be not afraid of them, for they cannot do evil; neither is it in them to do good. *Jer. x. 5.*
 My thought, whose murder yet is but fantastical,
 Shakes so my single state of man, that function
 Is smother'd in surmise; and nothing is,
 But what is not. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.
 2. It is sometimes expressed by *'s*.
 There's some among you have beheld me fighting. *Shakespeare, As you like it*.
ISABELLA Colour. *n.f.* A kind of colour.
ISCHIADICK. *adj.* [*ischia*, *ischia*, *ischia*, Fr.] In anatomy, an epithet given to the veins of the foot that terminate in the crural.
ISCHURIC. *n.f.* [*ischuria*, *ischia* and *urine*, *ischuria*, Fr. *ischuria*, Latin.] A stoppage of urine, whether by gravel or other cause.
ISCHURICITY. *n.f.* [*ischuricity*, Fr. from *ischuria*.] Such medicines as force urine when suppressed.
ISH. [Sax. *is*.]
 1. A termination added to an adjective to express diminution, a small degree, or incipient state of any quality: as, *bluish*, tending to blue; *bristly*, somewhat bright.
 2. It is likewise sometimes the termination of a gentile or possessive adjective: as, *Suedish*, *Danish*; the *Danish* territories, or territories of the Danes.
 3. It likewise notes participation of the qualities of the substantive to which it is added: as *foolish*, *foolishly*; *man*, *mannish*; *regne*, *regnish*.
ISICLE. *n.f.* [More properly *icicle*, from *ice*; but *ice* should rather be written *ise*; *isic*, Saxon.] A pendent shoot of ice.
 Do you know this lady?
 —The noon of Rome; chaste as the *isicle*
 That's cuddled by the frost from purest snow
 Hanging on Dian's temple. *Shakespeare*.
 The frosts and shows her tender body spare;
 Those are not limbs for *isicles* to tear. *Dryden*.
ISINGLASS. *n.f.* [from *ice*, or *isic*, and *glass*; that is, matter congealed into glass; *ichthyocolla*, Latin.]
 Isinglass is a tough, firm, and light substance, of a whitish colour, and in some degree transparent, much resembling glue, but cleaner and sweeter. We usually receive it in twisted pieces, of a roundish figure like a staple, which the druggists divide into thin threads like skins, that easily dissolve. The fish from which isinglass is prepared is one of the cartilaginous kind, and a species of sturgeon: it grows to eighteen and twenty feet in length, and in its general figure greatly resembles the sturgeon. It is frequent in the Danube, the Borithness, the Volga, and many other of the larger rivers of Europe. From the intestines of this fish the isinglass is prepared by boiling. The greatest quantity of isinglass is made in Russia. It is an excellent agglutinant and strengthener, and often prescribed in gellies and broths. The wine-coopers find it efficacious for clearing wines. *Hill's Mat. Med.*
 The cure of putrefaction requires an incassating diet, as all viscid broths, hartshorn, ivory, and isinglass. *Floer*.
 Some make it clear by reiterated fermentations, and others by additions, as isinglass. *Mortimer's Unsanctary*.

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ISINGLASS Stone. *n.f.* This is a fossil which is one of the purest and simplest of the natural bodies. It is found in broad masses, composed of a multitude of extremely thin plates or flakes. The masses are of a brownish or redish colour; but when the plates are separated, they are perfectly colourless, and more bright and pellucid than the finest glass. It is found in Muscovy, Persia, the island of Cyprus, in the Alps and Apennines, and the mountains of Germany. The ancients made their windows of it, instead of glass. It is also sometimes used for glass before pictures, and for horn in lanterns. *Hill's Mat. Med.*
ISLAND. *n.f.* [*insula*, Latin; *isola*, Italian; *ealand*, Dife. It is pronounced *iland*.] A tract of land surrounded by water.
 He will carry this island home in his pocket, and give it his son for an apple. — And sowing the kernels of it in the sea, bring forth more islands. *Shakespeare's Tempest*.
 Within a long recess there lies a bay,
 An island shades it from the rolling sea,
 And forms a port. *Dryden*.
 Some faster world in depth of woods embrac'd,
 Some happier island in the wat'ry waste.
 Island of bliss! amid' the subject seas. *Thomson*.
ISLANDER. *n.f.* [from *island*. Pronounce *iland*.] An inhabitant of a country surrounded by water.
 We, as all islanders, are lunares, or the moon's men. *Camd*.
 Your dinner, and the generous islanders
 By you invited, do attend your presence. *Shakespeare, Othello*.
 There are many bitter sayings against islanders in general, representing them as fierce, treacherous, and unpolishable: those who live on the continent have such frequent intercourse with men of different religions and languages, that they become more kind than those who are the inhabitants of an island. *Addison's Freeholder*.
 A race of rugged mariners are these,
 Unpolish'd men, and boisterous as their seas;
 The native islanders alone their care,
 And hateful he that breathes a foreign air. *Pope's Odyssey*.
ISLE. *n.f.* [*isle*, French; *insula*, Latin. Pronounce *ile*.]
 1. An island; a country surrounded by water.
 Is it not an easy matter
 To make lord William Hastings of our mind,
 For the intalment of this noble duke
 In the seat royal of this famous *isle*? *Shakespeare, R. III.*
 The dreadful sight
 Betwixt a nation and two whales I write:
 Seas stain'd with gore I sing, advent'rous toil,
 And how these monsters did disform an *isle*. *Waller*.
 2. [Written, I think, corruptly for *isle*, from *isle*, French, from *aisla*, Latin, the *aisle* being probably at first only a wing or side walk. It may come likewise from *altes*, French, a walk.] A long walk in a church, or public building.
 O'er the twilight groves and dusky caves,
 Long founding *isses* and intermingled graves,
 Black melancholy sits. *Pope*.
ISOPERIMETRICAL. *n.f.* [*isoperimetricus*, and *metron*] In geometry, are such figures as have equal perimeters or circumferences, of which the circle is the greatest. *Harris*.
ISOCELES. *n.f.* [*isocetes*, Fr. or *equiangular triangle*.] That which hath only two sides equal. *Harris*.
ISSUE. *n.f.* [*issue*, French.]
 1. The act of passing out.
 2. Exit; egress; or passage out.
 Unto the Lord belong the *issues* from death. *Pf. lxxviii. 20.*
 Keep thy heart with all diligence; for out of it are the *issues* of life. *Prov. iv. 23.*
 Let us examine what bodies touch a moveable whilst in motion, as the only means to find an *issue* out of this difficulty. *Digby on Bodies*.
 We might have easily prevented those great returns of money to France; and if it be true the French are so impoverished, in what condition must they have been, if that *issue* of wealth had been stopped? *Swift*.
 3. Event; consequence.
 Spirits are not finely touch'd,
 But to fine *issues*. *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*.
 If I were ever fearful
 To do a thing, where I the *issue* doubted,
 Whereof the execution did cry out
 Against the non-performance, 'twas a fear
 Which oft infects the wisest. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*.
 But let the *issue* correspondent prove
 To good beginnings of each enterprise. *Fairfax*.
 If things were call upon this *issue*, that God should never prevent sin 'till man deserved it, the best would sin, and sin for ever. *South's Sermons*.
 The wisest sayings and sentences will be found the *issues* of chance, and nothing else but so many lucky hits of a roving fancy. *South's Sermons*.
 Our present condition is better for us in the *issue*, than that uninterrupted health and security that the atheist desires. *Eccl.*
 4. Termination;